The Asheville News.

NEW SERIES. ASHEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 2, 1862. VOL. 13--NO. 75.

The True Policy.

The following views of the Hon. J. Perkins, Jr., a member of Congress from Louisiana, in a letter to a friend, which has found its way to the press, indicates the true policy of the South in its intercourse with the North when peace shall be restored. The South must never resume with the North that trade which made the Yankees strong, arrogant and boastful. There is scarcely anything which the South has heretofore purchased from the North that cannot be obtained on better terms, both as to price and quality, from European markets. European dealers are in the main honest, and commercial honor in Europe is highly valued and sedulously cherished. With the Yankees the precise reverse is the case. If a Yankee can impose a spurious article upon a customer, he congratulates himself on his "cuteness," and retires to rest with the consciousness of having done a good day's work. As to commercial honor such words are not to be found in the Yankee vocabulary. The policy, then, is to leave them to themselves: to have, if we can help it, no dealings with them, and let them practice their thieving arts upon each other:

"Political independence, without commercial independence, will be an abstraction. For some minds it is difficult to realize the fact, that in attaining an independent nationality, we are to establish, at the same time, a distinct individuality. Our domestic and foreign policy must not and cannot be in the nature of circumstances, a mere imitation of that of the old Government. Our true interest requires a closer alliance, through commercial treaties, with European nations than with a rival nation at our side. For me, I desire in the future none but the most restricted and necessary intercourse with the people of the Northern States. We will differ from them in the character of our institutions, in our moral code, in the habits and feelings of our people, and instead of assimilation, I would encourage not an antagonistic, but an entirely distinct and different development of national character. To this end should England and France recognize our independence, I would think it wise to discriminate for a limited period, after the termination of the war, in favor of their vessels and manufactured articles. I would not surrender the right, under a commercial treaty, to impose such duties as we please upon foreign importations; should consider it no loss of self-respect to agree with England or France in consideration of their exposing themselves to a war with the United States by raising the present blockade, to tax, for a limited period after the termination of the war, articles of Northern manufacture or imports in Northern vessels, 10 or even 20 per cent higher than similar goods of European manufacture. For the last twenty years the Northern States have lived upon the resources of the South. We have paid an annual tribute of millions in support of their fisheries, thus building up for them the marine which now infests our coasts. By a system of navigation laws, we have permitted them to beggar our own maritime ports in building up the great cities of the North. Added to this, under a sentiment of national pride, we have fostered their manufactures at the expense of all other nations.

"Under these circumstances, a discrimination against them to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. would be in effect, only placing them on an equality with other nations. They live immediately along our border: they understand the character of our wants: our people are in the habit of purchasing from them; our merchants have always had credit with them; our foreign importations have always been made through them, and by agencies in their midst, they have credit abroad which we have not yet secured.

"Should peace be established to-morrow, without the creation of some such legislative barriers as I have indicated, old channels of trade will revive, agents of Northern manufactories would infest our cities, a cheap and inferior article of Northern manufacture would preclude the introduction of the superior, substantial European article, and at once and forever prostrate those incipient manufactures, which are now, under the impulse of patriotism and public want, springing up in every part of the South. Nor can we be properly charged with vindictive feeling in the legislation I propose. Our first action in the Montgomery Congress was to send Commissioners to treat with the Northern States in the most liberal and friendly spirit.—Our Commissioners were contemptuously refused an audience. Our next action was to send similar Commissioners to European nations. Should the politeness with which these representatives have been listened to ripen into cordial sympathy and then into actual recognition of our existence as an independent nation, I do not think it would be unwise in us to respond to their friendly disposition by the formation of treaties of the character I have indicated."

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 23.—In Congress on Saturday, an Act passed entitling Kentucky to have twelve Representatives of the Confederate Congress. A series of resolutions were also adopted, the third of which is as follows:

Resolved, That no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of forming a part of the Southern Confederacy.

A dispatch from Centreville this morning says that we have taken Drainesville, the point occupied by the enemy on Friday. The Federals run like race horses. Our loss on Friday was fifty killed, one hundred and thirty wounded and forty missing. The enemy's loss was fully as much.

The Lynchburg Republican has a private letter stating that Gen. Jackson, with the Twelfth Brigade, left Winchester on the 16th. On reaching the Potomac; he destroyed Dam No. 5, which feeds the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. By destroying this splendid stone dam, water communication has been cut off between Washington and the coal region of Maryland. Washington has thus been reduced to the greatest strait.

RICHMOND, December 24.—Congress has passed and the President approved an Act amending an Act authorizing postmasters to receive Treasury notes in payment of postage, by allowing the people to deposit five dollars or a larger sum in Treasury notes, and taking stamps or paying postage in advance in any amounts. An Act making appropriations to comply in part with the treaty stipulations with Indian tribes.—An Act authorizing the President to confer temporary rank and command on officers of the navy doing duty with the troops. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act establishing a uniform rule of naturalization for persons enlisted in the Confederate army. An Act providing for the appointment of chaplains in the navy. An Act authorizing the appointment of additional officers of the navy. An Act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the legislative and judicial departments for year ending 18th of February next.—An Act supplementary to an Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and providing a war tax for their redemption.

Congress took a recess until Monday next.

The Choctaw Warriors.

The Choctaw Nation has testified its zeal in the cause of the South not merely in its expressed desire to be identified with us, but in long columns of brave warriors contributed to our army. Already two regiments are in the field.—And now we learn that another, numbering nine hundred men, has been formed. Col. George E. Deneal, of Rockingham county, Virginia, under whose auspices this last regiment has been organized, has been empowered by the President to muster it into the Confederate service and has already left Richmond on his mission. The regiment will report in Richmond, for service in connection with General Floyd's brigade.

When we consider the population of the Choctaw Nation, this outpouring of its braves in defence of a cause no dearer to them than to us, should rouse every county in every State in the Confederacy to a generous emulation. With a population, including the cognate tribe of Chickasaws, of only twenty-two thousand, exclusive of 3,500 slaves, they have raised three regiments, numbering about three thousand soldiers, for the common cause! What other community of equal size has done so nobly?—These sons of the Western forest have at one step taken the pre-eminence in the sacrifice which patriotism imposes and inspires. Let them have the honor which is their due. Aye, let them be cherished with the esteem which the generous and the brave feel for those who have outstrode them in the path of virtuous self sacrifice. Let the promotion of their interests and their happiness under the protection of our Confederacy be the glad and grateful duty of the citizens of the pale face.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim to have no less than five thousand fighting men. This is a very large ratio compared with their population; but they say they have no super-annuates. Men of 55 and sixty enter the ranks as eagerly and do as good service as the young men. The fighting men of all the tribes included in the treaty with the Confederate States, are believed to number no less than twenty-five thousand.—These civilized Indians joined our banner not from any mere caprice, and not merely because their sympathies are with us, but from an intelligent perception of their interests, and because those interests are identified with ours. The size of their slave population of itself furnished a sufficient reason for their course.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Policy of the Government of East Tennessee.

There is no use in denying the fact that the late rebellion in East Tennessee was a formidable affair. Under the influence of such men as Johnson, Maynard and Brownlow the people in that section had become convinced—or at least a majority of them—of the hopelessness of the Southern cause, and the devastation of their homes and firesides by Lincoln's troops in the event they did not declare for the 'stars and stripes.' A gentleman from East Tennessee, who saw and conversed with the prisoners, heard the dying confessions of three of those who were hung, and has every opportunity of knowing, says that all assert that they would have done the same thing under the circumstances.

What were the circumstances? Why, an overwhelming Federal force was at Wild Cat, threatening Zollicoffer's command, which was receding slowly before the superior numbers of the enemy.—With the Federals were Andy Johnson and H. Maynard, the arch traitors, urging them on, and assuring them that their allies in East Tennessee were expecting them with open arms.

A secret organization had been formed, the members of which were terribly sworn not to divulge its mysteries and thus far they have kept their oaths, even at the gates of death. The burning of the bridges over Hiwassee and at Strawberry Plains, and the attempt upon that at Loudon, the most important of them all, was but the sequence of the diabolical machinations of the corrupt intriguers. By solemnly affirming that their only chance of protection was to strike a blow for the old Government, hundreds of men were deluded into committing overt acts of treason. Some of these have been caught—some have already suffered the penalties due their crimes, while others still will languish in prison until the war is over.

The Government early saw the importance of crushing out this rebellious spirit, that was, only a few weeks since, so rife in the Eastern portion of the State. The stampede of the old Dutchman, Shoept, at Wild Cat, left his traitor allies in a bad fix, else much more and serious trouble would have been experienced. The burning of the bridges would have been followed up with all the horrors of fraternal war. The property and families of loyal Southerners would have been swept from the face of the earth like chaff before the wind. Providence interfered, however, and East Tennessee is redeemed.

The Government was peculiarly fortunate in sending General William H. Carroll to the disaffected region. One of his Regiments is composed of East Tennesseeans, while the name of "Carroll" was a host in itself. The gallant deeds of his father, and the known firmness of the son, led all to believe that his policy would be dictated by sound wisdom. The result has more than equalled the expectations. The Union men, who anticipated so much from the Wild Cat army, are now only too glad to embrace any terms that may be offered. The experiment was tried and proved a miserable failure. The people there have come to a realizing sense of the power of the Confederate Government. They see—too late it may be—the folly and the delusion under which they have labored, and are now as ready and willing to die by the "stars and bars" as they were formerly for the old flag. The firmness of Gen. Carroll has had much to do with this change of sentiment and to him the honor belongs in a great measure; but the policy of the Government has been just and proper. Its promptness to quell such a rebellion has given more confidence to the loyal people of East Tenn., and stricken more terror to the disloyal than the winning of a great victory would have done.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

TAKE NOTICE.

OUR BOOKS ARE POSITIVELY CLOSED From this date, except to those of our customers who shall come forward and settle their accounts with

CASH,

Or its equivalent.

We are compelled to buy FOR CASH ourselves;—can get nothing on credit. It does seem that our debtors could find it in their power to furnish us in Corn, Flour, Beef, Pork, and other necessaries. But even for these we have to pay the cash. Very few seem inclined to pay old debts. We cannot, therefore, allow of new ones. We must have CASH.

DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

Dec. 20, 1861. tf

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District Court of North Carolina RECEIVER for the counties of Haywood, Jackson and Macon, under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, Former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or heraditaments, goods or chattles, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties named, of or for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same; and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as is practicable, to place the same in my hands.

Any such person wilfully failing to do so will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements, heraditaments, goods and chattles, rights and credits, within said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any such Alien Enemy.

SAM'L. L. LOVE, Receiver.

Waynesville, Dec. 27, 1861. 6w

Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, } DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR. }

AT a Session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be adjourned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*

Dec. 19, 1861. tdm

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR. 20 ounces QUININE. 20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER. THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER. Just received at ASTON'S.

Salem Almanacs for 1862.

A LARGE supply for sale at E. J. ASTON & CO'S. 10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

PATTON & ALEXANDER,

HAVE on hand a choice supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Hair Oils and dyes,

COSMETICS, &C.

For chapped hands and lips the Ladies will find a certain cure in

PHALONS CAMPHOR ICE.

Jan. 17, 1861. tf

PATTON & ALEXANDER

WILL be receiving, in a few days, the largest and

Best Selected Stock

Ever offered in this market.

They have no hesitation in saying they can furnish ANYTHING in the

STAPLE LINE,

Or for Ladies and Gentlemen's WEAR, cheaper and in greater variety than heretofore offered. Call to see them. They pledge themselves to sell you

Below Your Expectations.

Asheville, Sept. 20, 1860. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.

April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

MARBLE YARD,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.

Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.

Asheville, Oct. 31. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—tf

SMITH'S HOTEL

(LATE BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken charge of this HOTEL, so long kept by the late James M. Smith, and hopes by unremitting attention to make it worthy of the liberal patronage it has so long received. The location is eligible, being near the Court House Square, thus making it convenient, as a stopping place, for all business men.

His guests shall be waited upon by obedient and obliging servants, and his TABLE shall be supplied with the best provisions to be had in the country.

A trusty hostler, who has had an experience of many years, has the management of his STABLES. An abundant supply of corn and provender always on hand.

It is the intention of the undersigned to spare neither pains or expense, to make this House compare with the

BEST HOTELS

of the country.

The Hotel will be furnished with the best newspapers of the day, containing the latest political and commercial advices from the North and the South, the East and the West. In one word, the BUCK HOTEL shall be equal to its ancient reputation. *with the modern improvements annexed.*

To his old friends and acquaintances who have heretofore patronized this house, he would say, call, and you shall be pleased.

WINSLOW W. SMITH, Proprietor.

Asheville, Jan. 31, 1861. 1y

Always at Work!

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

Ravenscroft School.

THE subscriber will open a SCHOOL for boys, in Asheville, on the 17th April, in the building recently occupied by Rev. Jarvis Buxton.

Terms Per Session of Five Months.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

LUCIAN HOLMES.

April 18, 1861. tf

"THE WAR IS INEVITABLE,"

"THEN LET IT COME."

AND LET THOSE WHO WANT NICE

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

Of themselves come to the GALLERY of the subscriber, at the

CAROLINA HOUSE,

where they can have them put up in HANDSOME STYLE. Come soon, as I shall remain at the place but a few weeks longer. Also, I have Photographic Portraits of

President Jeff. Davis

AND

Gen. Beauregard,

Which can be had by mail or at the Gallery, one of each, for ONE DOLLAR, or put up in Fancombe made frames, in good style, for $1.00 each. Who would not like to have a picture of the heroes of BUENA VISTA, MANASSAS, &c., our great men who head our great struggle for independence? J. NEWTON BRYSON.

Asheville, Nov. 7, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 2, 1862.

A DISAGREEABLE NECESSITY.

We have stricken from our subscription list the names of some 25 or 30 persons, who had subscribed for the News and promised to pay in a *"few days."* We have waited a few months, feeling a delicacy, as they are clever men, in erasing them from our books. They are all abundantly good, but their solvency will not buy us paper, nor will it pay our workmen.—We have to pay cash for everything we buy. Nothing can be had in this market on a credit. We are determined to do a *cash business* or no business at all. Nobody else sells on credit, how can we do so? We can't do it, and we don't intend to try. Those who do not pay in advance need not order the News. We hope all who have been stricken off, will view the matter in its proper light, and come forward and start in the right way.

We have a large amount due us for job work and advertising, but suppose it hardly worth while to say that we need the money, and ask that it be paid. We have said all that before, and it is a waste of words. We suppose it will be paid when the millenium comes—if ever.

☞ We are at all times pained to announce the death of our brave volunteers, but when the blow falls on our neighbors and friends, the duty is doubly sad. Buncombe blood has enriched every battle-field since the commencement of the present war, and scores of her brave sons have sickened and died from hardship and exposure, as truly offering up their life upon the altar of their country as though they had fallen in battle.

A few days since the remains of Mr. Thomas Smith, son of Wm. Smith of this vicinity, and a member of Capt. Robeson's company, 29th Regiment, were brought home for interment.

A few days afterwards the body of Mr. Alfred Smith, son of John Smith, and cousin of Thomas, reached home, and was laid in its final resting place.

Two days later and information of the death of Mr. John W. Smith, brother of Alfred and a member of Capt. Thrash's company, 16th Regiment, was received. John died on the Potomac, the others in Tennessee.

These were all clever and worthy young men. Robust and hearty, they went forth at the call of their country to do battle in her defence.—While we deplore their fall, we can but feel that they have died the noblest and most glorious of all deaths—*defending their country against a ruthless invader.* Green be their memory in the hearts of a grateful country.

A GOOD MAN HAS FALLEN.

With heartfelt sorrow we announce the death of JAMES W. PATTON, Esq., of this place, on Thursday last, the 26th ult., after a long and painful illness. Mr. Patton was one of our oldest and best citizens. Public spirited and enterprising, Asheville is indebted to him for very much of her substantial prosperity, as well as for whatever of beauty and taste she may possess. His large means were freely used to advance the public good; while misfortune and suffering never went unrelieved. His name and virtues will be cherished by the people of Buncombe with grateful remembrance. Truly, a good man has fallen, and one whom this community could illy spare. We trust a suitable obituary will be prepared by some one better qualified than we to do it.

☞ We were pleased to meet our old friend, Dr. Wm. L. Hilliard, a few days since. He is Surgeon to the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, now on the Potomac. Dr. H. is in good health, and is on a short visit to his family at this place. He will return to his post in a few days, and persons desiring to write or send small parcels to friends in the Regiment, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so by the Doctor.

☞ A lot of Tennessee hogs passes occasionally towards South Carolina. We think the fright about Bacon will evaporate between this and spring. There are plenty of hogs in the country, and as soon as speculators have accomplished their purpose, the fact will become apparent.

☞ The Grand Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina and South Carolina and other States, have dissolved their connection with the National Division of North America, and recommended a convention to be held in Augusta, Ga., in May next to organize a National Division for the Confederate States.

A SOLEMN WARNING.—Two members of the 1st Louisiana Battalion, recently executed by order of Gen. Johnston, for striking their officers, left a sad warning for soldiers and all others. Their last words were: *"Tell our comrades that liquor was the cause of our trouble, and exhort them to leave it alone!"*

☞ Sulphur is now made in Talladega county, Ala., from an immense body of copper pyrites. In a few weeks the company will be able to produce from 300 to 400 pounds daily, and will also make sulphuric acid.

AN INCREASE IN THE PAY OF OUR VOLUNTEERS. We are glad to learn that a bill has been reported by the Military Committee in Congress to increase the pay of the army. It proposes an addition of four dollars to the monthly pay of the private.

☞ We observe a statement that there is in Union county, N. C., about sixteen miles from Charlotte, on the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, a fountain which in years past has poured fourth a rich abundance of the saline material. It has been used for salting meat, and pronounced equal to the "best Liverpool." The fact does not seem to be generally known in North Carolina; but as attention has lately been called to it, we hope the authorities of the State will direct an investigation, with a view to supplying in some measure the deficiency in the market.

☞ Old Scott has returned to New York.

SOUTHERN SWORDS.

Capt. Ambrose Gaines, of Coleman's Battalion, showed us the other day a beautiful Sword manufactured expressly for him by Messrs. E. J. Johnson & Co., of Macon, Ga. It is light, elastic, and highly finished, and will compare with similar weapons made any where. In the hands of Capt. G. it will never be used for an unworthy purpose, nor will its metal remain untried when a proper occasion presents itself.

Capt. Gaines has also one of Sharpe's famous Rifles, taken from one of Jim Lane's Kansas Jayhawkers. It is one of the lot forwarded to Kansas two or three years ago, during the troubles there, by the pious and godly Beecher, to be used in exterminating Southern men, and advancing the Abolition Gospel, as preached by the aforesaid Beecher. We have heard of evil designs returning to plague the inventor.—This gun will be an illustration of it. Capt. Gaines' body servant, *Dick*, a keen, sensible fellow, begs the Captain to intrust him with the Beecher gun, and thinks he can bag as many Yankees with it as any man in the Battalion.—We second Dick's claim to the gun, and have no doubt he will use it to good purpose.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PHELPS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

One Gen. Phelps, of the old army, and a Vermonter by birth, has been assigned by Lincoln to the command of the Yankee troops at Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico. On arriving there, he issued a proclamation, the first paragraph of which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE,
SHIP ISLAND, MISS., December 14, 1861.

To the Loyal Citizens of the South-west:

Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclination, I again find myself among you as a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow-countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed. We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted in direct violation of that Constitution. We believe that the slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery.

This is quite enough for a sample of his insane twaddle. We annex the remarks of the Baltimore Exchange on this famous proclamation: The proclamation of Gen. Phelps, now in command at Ship Island, is one of the most extraordinary documents which this war has given birth. After declaring his intention to make known to the people of the South-west the motives and principles by which his command will be governed, he states that the creed of himself and that of the troops under him is that every slave State admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution has been admitted in direct violation of the Constitution, and that the original slave States in becoming parties to the Federal compact were bound in honor to abolish slavery. He assumes that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes the free labor of the North from entering into competition with it; and that the purpose for which the Federal troops were sent South is to revolutionize slavery out of existence.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TWELVE-MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.
BOUNTIES AND FURLOUGHS.

The following is the Bill which has passed Congress for the establishment of a system of bounties and furloughs in the Confederate army. It has also been approved by the President:

A Bill providing for the granting of Bounty and Furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby granted to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who shall serve continuously for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to-wit:—To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first years service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into the service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service or for three years or the war; said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home:—Provided, that in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer, who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more in the service of any State, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have power to reorganise themselves into companies and elect their company officers and said companies shall have the power to organise themselves into battalions or regiments and elect their field officers; and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur:—Provided, That whenever a vacancy shall occur whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: And provided further, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such State been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.

☞ It is said that August Belmont, the great millionaire and banker, has ordered the sale of his real estate in New York, and does not intend to return to this country.

A SENSIBLE MAN.—R. L. Patterson, Esq., of Forsythe county, has resigned his seat in the State Convention.

☞ It is understood that Col. R. B. Vance's Regiment has been ordered to Kentucky.

LATEST NEWS
FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Richmond, Dec. 27.

The Norfolk Day Book of this morning, publishes further items of news by the recent foreign arrivals than those telegraphed yesterday. The Persia brings Liverpool dates of 15th Dec.

Prince Albert, consort of the Queen of England, is dead. He died suddenly, of gastric fever.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that the French Government has signified to England its willingness to recognize the rebel Government at once, and in case the United States do not deliver up Mason and Slidell, England and France will do so.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that if a war between England and the United States occurs, French sympathy will be wholly against the United States. The N. Y. Times, of the 25th, says that 200 English vessels in Northern ports are all making rapid preparations to hasten home. The London correspondent of the Times says that nearly the whole English nation, including the mob, are revelling in literal madness, on account of the alleged insult to the English flag.

Nothing is definitely known as to the action of the Lincoln Cabinet about Mason and Slidell, but indications are that Lincoln will be forced to yield.

Warlike preparations continue in England.—The English ship owners have sent an agent to this country, with orders to hurry home all British bottoms immediately.

The Baltimore Clipper, of the 24th, says it is asserted in Washington that the English affair growing out of the Mason and Slidell arrest will be peaceably arranged in a few days. Per contra, a gentleman who has just reached Richmond from Washington announces that it is reported in official quarters that Lord Lyons made a demand for the restitution of Mason and Slidell on Monday, and that the Lincoln Government positively refused.

Nashville, Dec. 26.

The latest Louisville papers received here represent that the Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 18th, asserts, upon direct information from Washington, that there will be no advance from the Potomac until spring, and that there will be no general engagement this winter unless it is brought on by Beauregard.

Memphis, Dec. 26.

Reliable intelligence from Bowling Green says that appearances do not indicate an engagement, though unforseen circumstances might precipitate a fight. Only a few Federals had yet crossed Green river, and it is reported that they have gone back and burned the bridge.

Very few Union men are now found in Kentucky, except in the towns. The mountaineers are flocking to the Southern standard in large numbers.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 27.

This morning's Charleston Courier says that the enemy's gun boats exchanged a few shots with the Cole's Island Battery on yesterday evening. Dispatches from Charleston state that a fleet of twelve gun boats of the enemy passed up to White Point and made a demonstration on Gen. Evans' command. Reinforcements have been sent to the latter. A fight there is imminent.

Demonstrations on other points in North Carolina have been made, and one of our batteries destroyed a gun boat on Tuesday.

Five Federal Steamers anchored off Cole's Island last night. A battle is expected there to-day. It is reported here to-day that the expected steamer *Gladiator* has arrived in a Confederate port with a large amount of arms and ammunition. The schooner Prince of Wales, from Nassau, was chased ashore at Georgetown, S. C., and was burned by her Captain.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.

Philip St. George Cook accidentally or designedly killed himself yesterday at his residence in Powhattan county. He was a wealthy, public spirited, brave and accomplished officer.

INTERESTING ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE—THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE BRITISH FLEET—PREPARATIONS TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Fry, of Alabama, who arrived in our city a day or two ago, after a visit of some months to England. Mr. Fry came in the same ship with Mr. Bisbie, of Norfolk, to one of the West India Islands, where Mr. Bisbie is still detained.—Their voyage was an unusually long one, having left England on the 8th of November. But even at that early period, the sympathy of all classes in England with the South was universal, and Mr. Yancy expressed the opinion that England would be at war with the United States in thirty days. On the arrival of their vessel in the West Indies, a few days ago, the Captain of an English gun-boat informed Mr. Fry that orders had been received for the British fleet in the West India waters, numbering some eighty vessels-of-war, (a larger number than the whole regular United States Navy,) to rendezvous at Havana; an order which was understood to be in consequence of the state of affairs growing out of the outrage upon the Trent. As a further exhibition of the spirit of the British people, we learn from our informant that, shortly before he left the West India port referred to, some suspicion having been awakened of the intentions of a Yankee gun-boat to attack a Confederate vessel then lying in the harbor, the batteries in the port were put in an instant in a state of preparation for firing upon the gun-boat, and the garrison—five hundred men—were up all night, awaiting the attack. We also learn from Mr. Fry, that when he left England, a fleet of merchant steamers were in readiness to take immediate advantage of the breaking of the blockade, and open up a lively trade with the Southern States. We are indebted to Mr. Fry and Mr. Bisbie for a large number of English papers.—*Richmond Dispatch, 24th.*

☞ We have a letter from Rev. T. M. Dula, a member of Col. Clingman's Regiment, dated the 25th December, in which he says: "The health of our Regiment is improving pretty rapidly."

Remember that the crisis of this war or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate between this date and the first of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point and at the earliest moment.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Full Particulars of the Fight at Drainsville.

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 21.

Yesterday morning a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainsville, which resulted disastrously to us. A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; the 6th South Carolina, under Lt. Col. A. J. Secrest; the 10th Alabama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Capt. Cutts; and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly twenty-five hundred men. They started off early in the morning, and before day were some distance on their journey. Soon after leaving a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainsville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fifteen miles from here to Drainsville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. Gen. Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward in the following order: The Eleventh Virginia, being in the advance, was deployed on the right of the road with the Tenth Alabama, while the Sixth South Carolina and First Kentucky were sent to the left. On account of the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position, to make the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees the 11th Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainsville.—The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the 11th and the 6th South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them, and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was.

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply.

"Of what 9th?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends, South Carolinians."

"On which side are you?" asked Colonel Taylor.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the 9th Infantry, regulars, U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutt's four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburg turnpike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile, the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of Minnie balls, and finally attempted to charge. Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed. They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides had kept up an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

To give it a little more in detail: As our first advance were marching by the flank towards the Yankee skirmishers, two companies of the 11th Virginia were thrown out as skirmishers, and sent forward. Capt. Houston's company charged the Yankees with a shout, and drove them in, and soon after the shout was taken up by others, and all advanced within sight of Drainsville. Company A, of the 11th, was deployed on the right, but by some means got lost, and was separated from the regiment until the fight was over.

When the enemy formed in line of battle, Col. Forney drew the 10th Alabama up also, and prepared to advance upon them. The coolness and daring courage displayed by Col. Forney was observed by everybody. He rode backward and forward in front of the line, encouraging his men, and in getting all prepared for the coming struggle. The same can be said of Col. Garland. Soon after the firing commenced, Col. Forney was shot through the right arm, Lieut. Col. Martin was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Woodward, who commanded on one side of the road, and the senior Captain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men.—Capt. Cutts and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field. The guns still kept firing, and did good execution—every shot scattering the Yankees and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharp-shooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, General Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At this time Col. Tom Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition had been made of his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down he eluded them, and afterwards crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better position, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it, and was not disposed to give battle again. Thus ended the battle of Drainsville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery against us. The enemy seemed perfectly aware of the approach of our party, and were prepared with an overwhelming force. Nevertheless they suffered severely, and lost, it is reported by the citizens of Drainsville, more than we did. We took two prisoners.

This morning, another force was sent out under Gen. Stuart, but has not yet returned. He took possession of the battle field of the day previous, and still holds it. He reports this evening the loss of the enemy much more heavy than ours, but I am unable at this early date to get fuller particulars.

Capt. Cutts' battery did excellent service, and worked the guns under a heavy fire from the enemy. He has since received the congratulations and thanks of the Generals.

The 11th Virginia acted with great gallantry throughout the day, and every man had an opportunity of having his courage tested. The regiment left home at four o'clock in the morning, marched thirty-five miles, fought a battle, and returned at four the next morning, being out twenty-four hours.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ The weather continues very fine.

FOR THE NEWS.

SOUTHERN SONG.

Air—Queen Mary's Escape from Lochlevin Castle.

BY EULALIE.

Hark! listen to the clarion's cry,
That bids brave men to battle hie;
To horse, to horse, and join the fray,
For *Southern Rights* must stand to-day!
Now Lincoln's men with lordly boast,
Have girdled all our Southern coast;
To arms! to arms! and on with speed,
For now is the time and the hour of need!

Each mountain vale and purling stream
That glitters in the Moon's pale beam,
Must bear the crimson blood-dyed stain,
That richly flows from martyr's vein.
The widow's moan and orphan wail,
Must rise upon the evening gale—
Then onward, Southrons, on with speed,
For now is the time and hour of need!

Ah! is there here one coward heart,
That in this conflict claims no part;
A soul that feels no holy flame—
E'er be his brow enstamped with shame.
Then freeman on to battle hie,
And bravely win or nobly die;
For the *"Sunny South,"* on, on with speed,
For now is the time and the hour of need!

H. C. F. College.

FOR THE NEWS.

OUR FUTURE.

I pondered!—My thoughts seemed a species of dream,
As fancy depicted the future's bright scene.
Stern war with its myriads of horrors was o'er,
Sweet peace had returned to our distracted shore;
Each trumpet was silent, and mute were the drums;
No longer our soil drank the blood of its sons:
The South was victorious, her proud banner waved,
O'er a land, whose brave warriors, could ne'er be enslaved:
On mountains, that once seemed in silence to sleep,
Roamed by thousands the innocent gambolling sheep:
The shores of our rivers and creeks were all lined,
With large manufactories, of every kind:
Our vast mines of copper, of iron and gold,
Their rich veins of treasure began to unfold,
While in every direction, the swift rail-car flew,
And with lightning's speed, freights to their destined point drew.
In short, every blessing we'd sighed for now reigned,
And the freedom we'd fought for, was perfectly gained.
But this was all fancy, and ranks but with dreams,
Yet still, to my mind, it prophetical seems;
And I yet fondly think, that the picture it drew,
Will prove, in the end, to be virtually true.

W. P. COLLINS.

Cherokee county, N. C.

FOR THE NEWS.

BRO. ATKIN:—Notwithstanding the excited condition of the country, the Lord seems still willing to bless his people. We have just had a precious revival of religion in the bounds of Asheville circuit, four miles North West of Marshall, where several were converted and forty-two joined the church. We are indebted to brethren J. S. Weaver, R. W. and C. Pickens, and some of the official members for assistance part of the time. May the Lord continue this work all over the country.

Yours, H. P. WAUGH.

December 24, 1861.

The London Times expresses astonishment at the rapidity of enlistments in the Yankee States. An army of five hundred thousand men, in less than five months, now swollen to six hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in six months, is something that puzzles European ideas. The enigma is not incapable of solution. Granting that there are 660,971, as claimed by the Lincoln Government, the fact is explained by the prostration of all industrial pursuits, and the necessity of the starving wretches failing back upon the Government for a livelihood. Spindles are idle, ships are rotting, commerce at an end; there was no alternative to the unemployed mass but starvation or the army. The war is a device for the poor to eke out a support from the coffers of the rich.—It is practical agrarianism. The Government of Lincoln is disbursing to the needy the assets of the wealthy. How long a system can last, which is based on no productive industry, is a question for the venal capitalists of Yankeedom to answer.

In the foregoing solution, we admit the fact, as asserted, that they have 660,971 men. But we do not believe the fact. We doubt if they have half that number enlisted. Their muster-rolls may call for, and they may issue rations and pay for that number; but it only exists on paper. It is a swindle; a genuine Yankee trick, by which one portion of the community preys upon another.—*Richmond Whig.*

FINDING THEIR LEVEL.—Mr. Lincoln, in his late message, recommends the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, and the establishing of fraternal intercourse with them. Congress will doubtless respond, and then we shall soon see Sambo and Dinah elegantly installed at Washington, the odoriferous associates of the wives and daughters of the Lincoln ministry. Well, if it is their taste, we say let them try it.—*Savannah Republican.*

If England goes to war with the Yankees we will insist on the fighting being done by sea.—We have taken the contract by land, and cannot suffer our job to be interfered with.—*Louisville Courier.*

There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of our troops on the coast of North and South Carolina has not produced that diversion of the Confederate troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rush homeward of the Carolina Confederates to defend their own States has not taken place; and, consequently, McClellan has as strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he had before we landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal.—*New York Times.*

☞ It is said that all the Federal troops engaged in the late skirmish at Green river, were Dutch, who could not even speak the English language.

☞ From all parts of the North, it is said that Lincoln has received urgent demands, not to yield his ground in the Mason-Slidell affair, to England. The North appears to be as ready to pitch into England as it did into the South.—"Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

☞ We frequently receive letters from the army, with a request to publish, which request we are reluctantly compelled to decline, because, in the first place, the letters contain no news of importance that we have not already received through other sources; and secondly, the pressure upon our columns forbids us attempting to do more than keep our readers posted in the important and exciting news of the day. We would gladly oblige all, but at present it is impossible.

The Wilmington Journal says that Messrs. Ellis and Parker are making very nice Salt on Topsail Sound.

☞ It is stated that Gen. Shields, of California, does accept the appointment of Brigadier General in Lincoln's army.

A View of the Field.

The Confederates are so accustomed to success in this war, that they cannot conceal their disappointment at the report of a drawn battle, or of an indecisive engagement. They have so often fought successfully against heavy numerical odds, that they are not satisfied with anything short of a decisive victory against any Northern force which they may have to encounter. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should view the result of the fight at Drainsville as a disastrous defeat, insomuch as Gen. Stuart's command was compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. The result of that fight, it must be acknowledged, is highly suggestive to our military authorities on the Potomac and elsewhere. It cannot fail to impress upon them the necessity of the utmost vigilance and caution on their part.

But there is nothing in the late affair at Drainsville to discourage, in the slightest degree, a soldier of our cause. Our officers and men fought with marked bravery and effect. They saved all their guns, baggage wagons, et cetera, and killed a large number of the enemy—a much larger number, it is confidently believed, than were lost on our side. The Yankees retreated across the river immediately after the battle. So that we need not apprehend anything in the way of a demoralization of our forces, or of the elation of theirs.

Respecting the general prospect before us, we feel fully justified in making a highly favorable report. We have everything to inspire us with confidence in the early success of our arms, the defeat of our foes, and the establishment of the liberty and independence of our country. We are not alone in the opinion that the Lincoln cause is in a bad way. Abolition members of Congress frankly acknowledge the fact. Frank Blair, Jr., admits that the North has not gained a single victory in this war, and he does not seem to anticipate any without a change in the mode of conducting it. He complains that no advance has been made, that not a foot of land has been gained by the Yankees. He might have truthfully gone a great deal farther.—He might have said that the Yankees, instead of holding his own State, Missouri, of which they had undisputed possession at the beginning of the war, are now in serious doubts as to their ability to hold any portion of it.

Some of the Abolition papers of the North now admit, in substance, that their grand naval expedition to the South is a failure, so far, and that they do not anticipate much from it prospectively. The New York World and other leading Lincoln Journals confess that their only hope now is "in an advance upon all the rebel lines before the close of the year." It is said that the Northern troops are advancing in force, upon "all the rebel lines" in Kentucky, and an immediate advance may be ordered from the Federal lines on the Potomac and elsewhere during the present week. But such demonstrations will bring no terror to our "lines." We have an abiding confidence that the insolent invader will be driven back from all points in defeat and disgrace.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A SAGACIOUS HORSE.—The Louisville Courier, now published at Bowling Green, tells the following:

Texas Rangers can do anything that can be done on a horse, and their noble animals can do anything that can be done by a horse. We saw one on the street yesterday that knew all the cavalry commands, and performed all the movements as his rider called them out. After the drill, the Ranger asked him what he would do with the Yankees, and he replied by jumping on the ground as a deer leaps on a poisnous snake.

A cargo of 1250 bags of coffee has arrived in the Confederate States.

MASONIC.

On the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th, the following Officers of Mount Herman Lodge, No, 118, A. F. M., were duly installed for the ensuing year:

Rev. A. W. Cummings, W. M.;
G. W. Shackleford, S. W.;
M. L. Neilson, J. W.;
J. M. Blair, Treasurer;
J. Hildebrand, 1st, Secretary;
G. W. Whitson, S. D.;
E. H. Cunningham, J. D.;
L. M. Williams, S.;
H. F. Wolstenholme, T.;

Regular communication friday night, January 3d. A full attendance requested.

J. HILDEBRAND 1st, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. ASTON, who can always be found at their former place of business.

E. J. ASTON,
Jan. 1, 1862. J. G. HARDY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

E. J. ASTON.

BOOKS CLOSED!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED;* and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.

January 1, 1862.